

WHEN THE
S.O.S. SIGNAL
IS RECEIVED BY A SHIP IN HONGKONG,
IT IS RECEIVED BY AN EXPERT WIRELESS
OPERATOR WHO CAN READ THE MESSAGE
AND REACT TO IT IMMEDIATELY.
YOUR OWN SIGNALS THEIR DISTRESS
FROM WEAKNESS OR STRAIN, YOU
ARE ABLE TO READ THE SIGNALS
AND GIVE THEM IMMEDIATE RELIEF.
GET ADVICE FROM
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
28, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1843

April 6, 1920, Temperature 67.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 98.

April 6, 1920, Temperature 54.

No. 17,917.

二月六日

英一千九百零九年六月六日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

日八十中英一千九百零九年六月六日

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
HOH UN - KOWLOON.
Marine and Land Engineers, Boilermakers,
Founders, Motor Boat Builders.
HARBOUR REPAIRS CALL FLAG "L".
SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 60 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
TELEPHONES: - Works K.21; Manager K.329; Harbour Engineer K.120;
Works Sept. K.410.
TELEGRAMS: - "SEYBOURNE".

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for -
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks and U. S. Tyres.

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TEL. 482. 26 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON

WATSON'S

effervescent

LIVER SALTS

taken in the morning will quickly relieve
that slight derangement and impart a
feeling of health, vigour and exhilaration.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED

AMERICAN "LA ROSE"

CORSETS
fact in fit
Delightful wear.
PRICE
\$3.75, \$5.00 & \$5.75 each
Special Soft
Corsets
1.50 each.

Large Assortment of Latest
CORSET COVERS

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.

Doss Bros.
TAILORS
A. S. WATSON BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2342.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

A WELL-KNOWN FACT.

CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.
ARE THE ONLY
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS
IN THE COLONY.
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

DISREGARDING PRESIDENT

LONDON, March 31.
A telegram from Washington says the Democratic and Republican leaders are proceeding with a plan to pass a resolution declaring peace between the United States and Germany despite the objections of President Wilson.

HAD THE ARMISTICE BEEN POSTPONED?

NEW YORK, April 6.
Colonel Hensley, who went to England in the R34 as American observer, and later spent six months in Germany, told the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee that had the armistice been postponed for ten days, a Zeppelin loaded with deadly bombs would have sailed over New York. America might just as well scrap all her air fleet because it was hopelessly obsolete. The Germans had revolutionised airship design and had developed an all-metal type.

BOLSHEVICK ADVANCE

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.
The evacuation by the Denikin army south of Novorossiisk is continuing. The Bolsheviks are now advancing along the Caucasian hills towards Vladikavkaz, which will probably be occupied. They are following up the railway towards Grozni, the centre of the oil region.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.
Besides Vladikavkaz, the Bolsheviks have taken the important Caspian port of Petrovsk at the head of the Caucasian railway. Thus the Reds with the exception of the northern strip of the Caucasian littoral, now occupy the entire foot of the Caucasians. The Crimea is reported quiet.

PARIS, April 1.
Riga reports that the Letts repulsed attacks on the north Dvina. The Bolsheviks retired, abandoning numerous killed and wounded men, also machine-guns.

ITEMS FROM GERMANY

DUSSELDORF, April 2.
The executive council here was deposed by the Red troops who have been plundering the Ruhr region and storming the prisons.

BERLIN, April 2.
A German-Russian commission is negotiating at Reval for the release of prisoners through Estonia.

BERLIN, April 2.
Prince Joachim has been released, but is forbidden to reside in Berlin.

MUNSTER, April 2.
The government and the insurgents have agreed to an armistice from noon on April 2. The Government is stopping the despatch of troops to Ruhr.

ITEMS ABOUT IRELAND

LONDON, April 3.
Sir H. Greenwood has gone to Sunderland to prepare for a probable by-election fight, which is expected to be short. Sir H. Greenwood, if returned, expects to be in the House of Commons soon after Easter to supervise the committee stage of the Home Rule bill.

There have been rumours that Lord French is retiring, but this is officially denied. He is in complete agreement with the government on the subject of repression of terrorism.

Official news from Dublin states there is no indication of widespread trouble for Easter but precautions have been taken to meet any sudden outbreak. Armed soldiers yesterday night and today held all the approaches to Dublin and Londonderry, examining all motor-cars. Searchlights and barbed wire were used to facilitate these examinations.

EDITOR WIPE OUT

MONTEVideo, April 3.
Ordonez, the ex-President of Uruguay, shot and killed the editor of *El País* in a duel.

U.S. NOT ON IT

LONDON, April 2.
The American embassy has notified that the United States will be unable to be represented in any capacity on the League's commission of inquiry in Russia.

SECRET INFORMATION

NEW YORK, April 6.
Testifying before the naval affairs committee, Secretary Daniels declared that he was in possession of secret information that the Caroline, Marianas and Marshall Islands, recently acquired by Japan from Germany under the peace treaty, were being heavily fortified.

GERMAN SOVIET TERMS

BERLIN, April 2.
The German cabinet adjourned after a prolonged discussion of the conditions received from Essen and Muenster. The Reds' terms were most drastic. It is reported that they amount to a demand for complete recognition of soviet principles.

TRADE WITH BOLSHEVICK RUSSIA

COMBACHEN, April 2.
The Russian trade commissioners have arrived from Moscow. Interviewed by Reuter they said they wished to resume trade with the Allies in the speediest possible way. Ships were loading at Petrograd with flax, hemp, etc. but grain exports cannot be resumed immediately, owing to lack of transport.

For this the commission hoped to purchase locomotives and rolling stock from the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

PEACE PUZZLE IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, April 1st.
Despite President Wilson's objections, a joint resolution of the Democratic and Republican leaders declaring that the state of war with Germany had been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to a Committee.

Mr. Flood, a Democrat, opposed the resolution on behalf of the Government, contending that Congress had no constitutional right to declare a state of peace, but can only declare war.

The joint resolution provides a certain measure of reciprocal trading with Germany, repeal of the President's war powers, and allows Germany forty-five days after the adoption of the resolution in which to agree not to assert any claim against the United States which could not be asserted under the Treaty of Versailles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

PANAMA, March 21st.
The Prince of Wales, received addresses from the British colony, including East Indians, and drove to the Presidential residence through thronged streets.

The President, in a speech at a banquet, spoke of the gratitude of Panama for the part played by Britain in the war. The Prince, replying, said that the British Empire stands for justice and freedom. It is, therefore, always keenly interested in the welfare and security of smaller nations. He was particularly gratified at the excellent relations between Panama and the United States to whom civilisation owed the canal which would greatly influence the commercial development of the world.

AMERICA'S NEW DIRIGIBLE

NEW YORK, April 1st.
It is announced that a crew of three officers and eighteen men sail for England immediately to take over the dirigible N.30 purchased from England.

AMERICAN MINERS

NEW YORK, April 1st.
The new bituminous miners' agreement allows the miners 27 per cent. increase in wages, operating from April 1st.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

JACKSON (MISSISSIPPI), April 1st.
The Lower House has overwhelmingly defeated the Federal Woman's Suffrage amendment which the State Senate ratified. Had the Lower House ratified the amendment it would have given the requisite number of States to make women's suffrage operative throughout the country.

NEW YORK STRIKE

NEW YORK, April 1st.
The Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, numbering 25,000, have voted for a strike for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day. This will entirely tie up the harbour traffic.

GARRET CHARGES

LONDON, April 1st.
Sir Hamar Greenwood succeeds Mr. Macpherson, who goes to the Pensions Department. Sir Worthington Evans replaces Mr. Barnes as a Minister without portfolio.

SOCIALISTS EXPELLED

ALBANY, April 1st.
The New York State Assembly has expelled the five Socialists members who were provisionally suspended for disloyalty.

UNREST IN IRELAND

LONDON, April 1st.
A train conveying the Paymaster of the Great South-Western Railway, of Ireland, with £2,500 wages, was held up at Killane, five miles from Limerick, by fifty armed and disguised men who stole the money.

FIRE ON HONGKONG STEAMER

COLOMBO, March 29th.
A fire broke out in a cargo bunker, between deck, on the British steamer *St. George*, bound for Hongkong to London, after arriving here having already been distinguished. It has been found necessary to discharge part of her cargo of hemp for examination but it is believed that the cargo has not been damaged. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE SILVER MARKET

LONDON, April 1st.
Messrs. Montagu's report of April 1st states that the silver market is fairly robust, though the edge of the demand seems to be rather taken off. There would be considerable interest if the price fell somewhat lower. In regard to the outlook it would be remembered that China is really bearing the onus of supporting the market which comprises increasing production and increased imports of demurred silver which was hoarded in war-time and is now being freed.

RUBBER COMPANY'S HUGE DIVIDEND

LONDON, April 1st.
Mr. Alfred Short drew attention in the House of Commons to the Patiala's Rubber Estates Syndicate paying a dividend of 350 per cent. for 1919 and suggested investigations under the Prohibition Act. Mr. Bridgeman replied that rubber was outside the scope of the Prohibition Act, because it was sold by auction. The Patiala's share points out in this connection that rubber has not been sold by auction for several years past.

BUSINESS NOTICES

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR

THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE FOR HOT SEASON WEAR. IT IS EASILY WASHED, UNSHINKABLE, AND VERY DURABLE.

STOCKED IN THREE QUALITIES

NO. 833	VESTS SHORT SLEEVES	PRICE \$2.50 EACH
NO. 1616	TRUNK DRAWERS	PRICE \$3.50 EACH
NO. 1838	"	PRICE \$3.00 EACH
NO. 1839	"	PRICE \$4.50 EACH
NO. 1840	"	PRICE \$4.50 EACH

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SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides

\$10.00 CALCULATOR

Compact and easy to use.

Sole Agents

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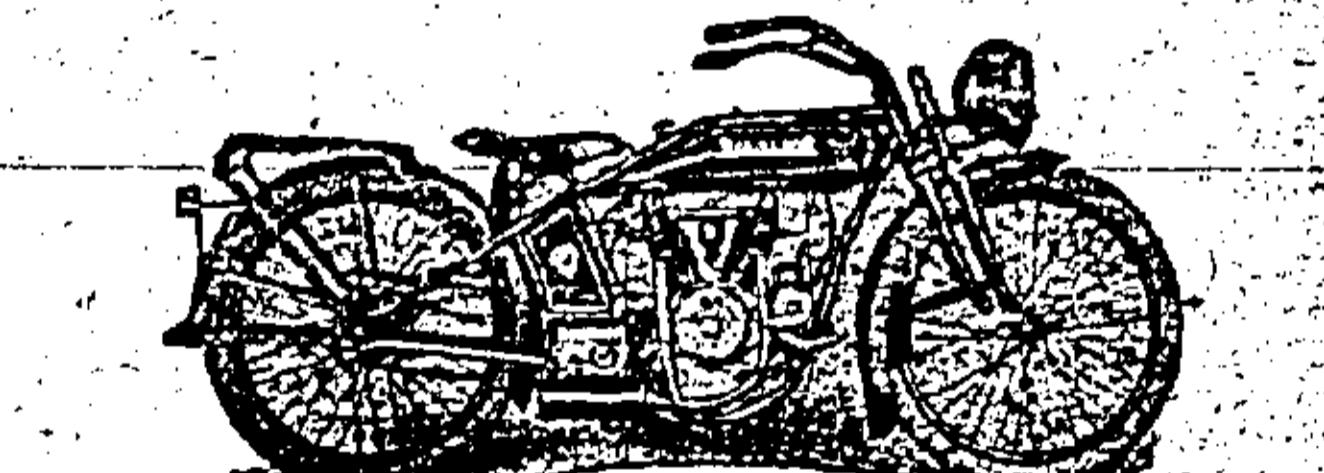
28 Queen's Road Central

J. ULLMANN & CO.

French Firm, Established 1863.

Quality, Variety, Perfection

EMBLEM MOTOR CYCLES



A LIGHTWEIGHT OF GRACE AND QUALITY AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS.

SOLD COMPLETE WITH ACCESSORIES.

Manufacturers' Representative

UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

OFFICES and SHOWROOM: 12, Chater Head.

CALDBECK'S MANHATTAN VERMOUTH GIN COCKTAIL

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE HANDLEY PAGE

MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES

HANDLEY PAGE LTD.

INTIMATIONS.

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE AILMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to Infants and so Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LAC-TOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants thriving and free from all Infantile Ailments.



SHU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sales Agents for Hongkong and South China.
No. 47 & 48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 128 & 130

WE HAVE

Great varieties of used
and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Single, sets, packets, bags, and on
approval Books.

FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, POST
CARDS, STICKERS, TOYS, &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
MADE
TO
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,
FEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. SAYEHI, Manager.

No. 14, Fudda Street, Hongkong.

A. KWAI & CO.

No. 14 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.

"NAVY CONTRACTORS"

Ship Chandlers, Coal Merchants,
Hail-Makers, General Storekeepers

Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

Office Add. "AKWAI". Tel. No. 102.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
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Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 84, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
2 Gallons up to 4 gallons

G. WARREN & CO., LTD.
30 & 31 Des Voeux Road Central.
Established 1860.



COL. AGENTS
MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE UNSKILLED WORKER'S
PLACE IN MODERN
INDUSTRY.

In the first place, he ought not to exist. Work that demands no skill should be done, not by men, but by machinery, says Harry W. Kimball, employment manager of the Arnold Print Works. If work can not be done by a machine it should be classed as such. All such work can be developed and trained. There is a right and a wrong way, even of shoveling coal. Yet, in every industry, Mr. Kimball reminds us, there are still jobs classed as "unskilled." The problems of this unskilled labor, and the changed condition under which it must be employed and controlled are set forth in his article. The "unskilled" man in flannel shirt and overalls is now frequently paid more. Mr. Kimball says, than the clerk in "balled shirt" and stiff white collar. The latter may have to drop into the unskilled class to better himself. The really unskilled man is a drifter. We read thus of him in Mr. Kimball's article, which we quote and condense from *Industrial Management* (New York):

The real problem of the unskilled worker is how to keep a good one when you get him. Every employment manager recognizes that if you get a man with a family he is likely to stay. Such a man has given hostages to fortune. It is foolish to employ for an inside task the man who likes an outside job. There are many men who feel stifled under cover and are restless when working indoors. Another kind of unskilled worker is the man who wants an easy place. He is constitutionally tired.

There are certain jobs where the main necessity is simply continual presence and a fair amount of attention to simple processes, and in such jobs these men often make good.

Men without families often have other ties to hold them. In one plant I know of there are many Italians who have on the whole proved good workers and dependable. They have brought their friends to the plant from many other places and thus have aided in maintaining the supply of unskilled labor. The companionship of fellow workers of their own nationality has proved one of the forces which has kept them from wandering. While an undue emphasis upon racial spirit is not wanted in these days when Americanization is the dominant note, yet a wise recognition of deep racial instincts and feeling and a sympathy with these, may be effective in dealing with groups of workers in whose hearts the sense of nationality is still strong.

The way in which the unskilled worker is introduced to the plant is important. For more than with the skilled employee, a congenial environment

will be apt to make him contented. The lunch-room should not be overlooked. If these men can get something good to eat and something hot to drink it will be considered as an asset of the job.

The unskilled worker too often is treated as though he were not a human being. He is known by a number, sworn at by irritated foremen, ordered about as though he were a dog, and fired at as the welfare of himself and family was not worthy of consideration. Recognition of his selfhood is what he wants.

Men are more insistent to-day that they be treated as men and not as mere cogs-in-the-machinery. The unskilled workers to-day demand good working conditions. The very latest and the very best in plant equipment is required; else your unskilled workers will inevitably gravitate to plants where working conditions are better.

If the unskilled worker is to be kept on his job there must also be a recognition of the monotony of his task.

Yet, in every industry, Mr. Kimball reminds us, there are still jobs classed as "unskilled." The problems of this unskilled labor, and the changed condition under which it must be employed and controlled are set forth in his article. The "unskilled" man in flannel shirt and overalls is now frequently paid more. Mr. Kimball says, than the clerk in "balled shirt" and stiff white collar. The latter may have to drop into the unskilled class to better himself. The really unskilled man is a drifter. We read thus of him in Mr. Kimball's article, which we quote and condense from *Industrial Management* (New York):

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NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking one "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI PASTA STARS, EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Staffs REGULARLY you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH. Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World. Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.

THE HING WAH PASTA MFG.
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HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48 Connaught Road
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FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay
and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
HOTEL MANSIONS,
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 375. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WITCHERELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and re-fashioned, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Room. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to—
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietor. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". M. H. E. CAMERON.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

909, Des Voeux Road Central. Next to Hongkong Hotel.

THE CAFE FOR A GOOD MEAL.

Books of Tickets are issued at \$20. each.
Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

Our SUPPER Specialty:

two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Finnan Haddock.

BLUE BIRD

ICE CREAM

PARLOUR

AND CONFECTIONERS



Nurses Recommend
Cuticura Soap

It appeals to them because it is so
pure and cleansing. It does much to
keep the skin clear and healthy es-
pecially if assisted by touches of Cu-
ticura Ointment to first signs of pin-
nacles, redness, roughness or chafing.
Ideal for toilet use.

TANG YUK, DENTIST
Residence to
the late SZE TING,
14, D'Aguilar Street.
PRICES VERY MODERATE
CERAMIC DENTURE

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUTON
14, Mouton Hill.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"T-KWA-WAN" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. L. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. I. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
HUGHES & HOUGH,
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,
April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms No. 6,
Des Vœux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.—
Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath
Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg
and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Doilies.
Also

A few lots of Brass Jardinières, Large
Kinoshin Vases, Japanese Vases.
And

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

(For account of the concerned),
ON

WEDNESDAY,
April 7, 1920, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 6, Des Vœux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c. &c.
comprising:—

Chair-set, Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),
Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One
Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing
Tables, and Chairs, Washstands,
etc. (fumed Teakwood), Side
boards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining
Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner
Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath
Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire
Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,
Picture, Carpets new and
second-hand. Also

Four Piano, One Enamelled Bath,
Camer, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Major General KELLY, to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,
the 12th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
HEAD QUARTER HOUSE,
THE WHOLE OF THE
Valuable Household Furniture,
&c., &c., &c.,
therin contained.

consisting of:—

Hall—Hallstand, side and Card
tables, Clock, Chinese gong, &c.

Drawing Room—Blackwood Cabinetts,
Tables, Stools and Flower stands,
Sofas and chairs, Water colours, Standard
lamps, Chinese vases, Carpet,
Curtains, &c., &c., and one AUTO PIANO
by Stein, with about 150 rolls music.

Dining Room—Extension Dining
Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner
Wagons, Dinner Services & a large
quantity of GLASSWARE and CHOCERAT,
Curtains, Screens and several JAPANESE
Walls. Colors and a quantity of E.P.
Wires.

Billiard Room—One Billiard Table
by Stevers & Co., together with all
accessories, chairs, pictures, &c.

Suite—Bookcase, Writing tables
Eccograph, &c.

Bed Room—Double & Single Brass-
mounted Beds, Camphorwood Ward-
robes and Chest of Drawers, Towel
racks, Linen baskets, Toilet articles,
&c., &c.

Off-BUILDINGS, GARDEN and COOK-
HOUSE—Several Rickshaws, Lawn
mowers, Tennis nets and poles, Bad-
minton and Croquet sets, Stove and
cooking utensils, &c.

and

A large number of Pots of Plants.
Catalogues will be issued.

On view from Saturday, the 10th
April.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Shareholders will be
held at the Company's Hotel, Hong-
kong, TOMORROW, 7th April, 1920,
at Noon, for the purpose of re-
ceiving the Report of the Board of
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the Year ending 31st
December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the
Company will be CLOSED from
THURSDAY, 1st April to WEDNES-
DAY, 7th April, 1920, (both days in-
clusive) during which period no
transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.

Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG PROBATE
— JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of Leonard
de Breton late of No. 11
Broadwood Road, Hong-
kong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the Court has, by virtue of Section
58 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1907, made an
Order limiting the time for Creditors
and others to send in their claims
against the above estate to the 12th day
of April, 1920.

All Creditors and others are accor-
dingly hereby required to send their
claims to the Undersigned on or before
that date.

Dated the 30th day of March, 1920.

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Executrix,
No. 6, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY REMOVED my
Offices to No. 17, Queen's Road,
Central, 1st floor.

J. H. GARDINER,
Solicitor.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE.

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG has
this Day been admitted a Partner
in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 84
(\$4.00 per share) has been de-
clared and will be payable on the 15th
of April, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
1st of April to the 14th April, both
days inclusive, during which time no
Transfer of shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LAPPAAK & CO.
General Managers.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Bratty & Hinshill, Ltd., Manches-
ter, and guaranteed in perfect
working order. This complete plant
will turn out 2,400 doses Aerated
water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 290, Hongkong.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

W HOLESALE Indents promptly
executed at lowest cash prices
for all British and Continental goods,
including

Books and Stationery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries,
China, Earthenware and Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and Metals,
Jewellery, Plate and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Olimen's Stores,
etc., &c.

Commission 2½% to 5%.

Trade Discounts allowed.

Special Quotations on Demand.

Sample Cases from £10 upwards.

Remittances of Proofs held on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1814),
25, ARCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Cable Address: "ARVIA" London.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received
instructions to sell

(For account of the concerned),

The Yacht

"ERIN"

as she now lies off Ah King's Slipway.

Further particulars and inspecting
orders may be obtained from the under-
signed.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

WANT
ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

1/- PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER capable of taking Dicta-
tion State age nationality and salary
required to Box 1184 o/c "China Mail".

TO LET.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DACRE CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kow-
loon Wharf and Godown Company,
Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from
the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded
without notice to the contrary be given
before.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
the 8th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on
or before the 16th April or they will
not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
6th April, at 10 a.m. by Messrs Godard
& Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN".

From SEATTLE, JAPAN and
SHANGHAI.

THE above mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above mentioned
Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo is being
landed at their risk into the Hazardous
and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored
at Consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged
goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined by
Messrs. Carmichael & Clark on 9th
instant at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within
a week of the Steamer's arrival here,
after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns and all
goods remaining undelivered after
9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will
be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO', LONDON
& STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"BEN VENUE."

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from
the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
9th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
9th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1920.

MORE ABOUT THE GERMAN
LINERS.

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S
BULL DOG BRAND
GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$8.80
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TEL. 816.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL SHOW
OF
UP-TO-DATE
BATHING COSTUMES
FOR
LADIES and CHILDREN.

An early call will be appreciated.

BIRTHS.

BASSET.—On March 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Bassett, a daughter.

FIELD.—On March 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Field, a son.

NEWBERRY.—On March 27, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Newberry, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BARKER—BERTHET.—On March 27, at Shanghai, Anna Viola, daughter of J. A. Berthet, of Shanghai, to Guy Strachan Barker, of West Kensington.

DEATHS.

MULLER.—On March 27, at Shanghai, Sophie, the wife of H. Chr. Muller.

EVANS.—On March 28, at Shanghai, Kotomi, the beloved wife of John Evans (P. & O. S. N. Co.), aged 30 years.

The China Mail.
"YOUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

LOCAL LABOUR TROUBLES.

There is no excuse for being pro-labour or pro-employer locally on merely sentimental grounds. There are facts sufficient available for rational judgment. There are facts sufficient that are admitted, we think, by both sides. It is admitted, is it not, that wages for all European services have been increased or are being increased all round. In our opinion wages in Hongkong are good wages. It will also be admitted that profits are good. After recent directorial boastings at shareholders' meetings, that cannot decently be denied. It may not be a fact, but it is generally stated by the European employees that the Chinese workers are "not worth much." They say that the wages are not sufficient to attract good Chinese workers. If that is true, it follows that the wages paid to the Chinese are too low. It is a fact, a notorious fact, that the cost of living has increased. Whether by 10 per cent., or by 20 or by more, in the absence of local Mullah, we cannot say. It is fair to grant that the men them-

ADVERSARIA.

"Let all bitterness, Ephesians and wrath, and anger, and evil speaking, be put away from you, with all malice." These words should be expected to have a stronger appeal to missionaries than to ordinary sinners. We notice that a missionary up-country has written a story for the N.C. Daily News at the end of which he tags on an ill-natured reference to "the veneer (on the Chinese), that our coastal friends admire so much." The story is about an unpaid itinerant Chinese preacher who, by his own carelessness, set himself on fire in a rest house. He ran out and called for help. Two rice-carriers assisted him to the nearest village, not their own, where the landlord of the inn refused to take him in. They put him in another rest-house. The local authorities sent for the two men and warned them that they would be responsible if anything happened to him. So they carried the man to his own village, many miles away. Because there were only two "good Samaritans," the missionary narrator says the Chinese are an uncharitable race. The percentage would probably work out at no more (if not less) among our own people. Taking them by and large, the Chinese are a charitable people. Superstition sometimes makes them cruel; but is that morally worse than the selfish calculation that is commonly met with amongst our own folk?

The following un-PROBABLY kind paragraph is NOT TRUE. lifted, word for word, from the Straits Echo: Sir R. E. Stubbs, he of the "scheme," who seems to be about as popular as Governor in Hongkong as he was as Colonial Secretary in Colombo, is regarded by himself and the Colonial Office as something of a financial genius. And therewith, as Reuter says, they tell a little story with a chuckle in the Colombo Club. When Sir Reginald was acting Governor of Ceylon he was instructed by the Home Government to buy up all the oil he could lay his hands on. After burning his fingers in an attempt to do the business through the usual official channels, His Excellency put it into the hands of a leading European merchant firm who went into the market and bought up all he stocks available. The effect naturally was to send up the price, the last barrels being bought at a considerably higher figure than the first. When the accounts were presented the acting Governor looked them through and then, turning to the merchant who had acted as broker he said with a note of suspicion in his voice, "But I always thought that the more you bought the lower the price."

How many men are IRELAND, as ignorant, or as thoughtless, as a man who was pontificating last night about the "treason" of the Irish, excluding from his censure the original Ulster rebels? He said the Irish had been "British" so long that they had no right to claim separate nationality. When he was asked why, in that case, official documents always spoke of "Great Britain and Ireland" the United Kingdom and Ireland—as in the Royal titles, he confessed that he had overlooked that.

The Hongkong FIGURES Bishop is said to THAT PROVE have less than \$300 SOMETHING a month—about half what local book keepers get. The Bishop of London (which has less shipping than we have) gets \$10,000 a year, and a free palce. The Bishop of Durham has \$7,000 a year, the Bishop of Winchester \$6,500; the Bishops of Bath, Oxford, and Salisbury, \$5,000 apiece, Carlisle, Lincoln, Peterborough, and St. David's, \$4,500 each. Charlie Chaplin gets far more than any of them.

A remarkable fact OUR STATUS—about newspapers, AND OTHERS, and one of which the general public are usually ignorant in that so many of them are carried on the year after year without making any profits and without any reasonable expectation that they will make any. Still more of them, considering the amount of brains and hard work put into their production, make far less profit than ordinary firms that merely trade or gamble. This distinguishes newspapers from any other kind of commercial undertaking. It lifts them to a higher level than that of commerce. It gives the Press the character of a philanthropic institution conducted for the benefit of literary people and printers—sometimes of lawyers also—but certainly always for the benefit of the public.

A contemporary notes LA BAINS, at Home, "a slight but perceptible movement" in favour of bearded men. We are thinking of some high salaried managers, who, no doubt acting to the best of their lights in the interests of the shareholders, are said to be very "stiff" towards the delegates of the workers. For the sake of the public, as at present advised, we recommend them to bend a bit.

There are men copying the King than before. Even that is better than the hideous Charlie Chaplin cockroach, or the spectacle of a double-chinned round dump of a face vainly masquerading as a bare baby's. All the same, it must not be inferred because whiskers make a man look wise that he is wise. Any fool can grow a beard.

We have never seen a finer picture RACE. of a horse race, nor one so good as "Lord and Lady Aly" at the Coronet. So many sports were talking about it that we went to see it, and found the whole picture excellent. "Pickele" promises to be a catch-word now.

If we had had a CHATTEURS' PAY. report of the proceedings at the Automobile Club's meeting we would have had more to say about it than we did say.

Subsequent gossip tells us there was matter for comment. It is too late now. By the way, those who complained about chauffeurs' wages being too high apparently meant that the various garage companies paid such big wages that private owners were obliged to follow suit.

We are glad to hear it. It is skilled labour, with lots of responsibility attaching, and ought to be well paid. If all we hear be true, Hongkong pays no more to its chauffeurs relatively speaking than is paid at other places.

That letter in TRAIL paper-turkey about

a cure for Shin Fane is boy an Orangeman. Would ye ever have guessed it? A friend of ours is the name of F. Hoyle, who is after being secretary of the Lodge, gave us a little book that does tell us a bit about Orange principles, and it's impeded and bewildered we are entirely. Because by this letter, now, wan would be after considering that Orange principles is the same token, orange bitters. But friend Hoyle's little book says they are "furburance and kindness towards opponents."

(Page 13, avick). Fwat we yez laughing at? Gwan wid yez.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Today's dollar is worth 4s 11d.

During the five days ending April 5, notifiable disease comprised one case of diphtheria, four of enteric, and two of cerebrospinal fever.

The fifth annual athletic sports in connection with St. Joseph's College takes place at the Race Course, Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's approximate statement of traffic receipts shows for the week of 15,200 or \$2,364 more than last year. The aggregate receipts for 14 weeks were \$201,078, or \$2,716 more than in the corresponding period of 1919.

A small sale of work will be held on Thursday in Easter week, April 8, in the morning and afternoon at the Helena May Institute. Contributions towards the sale either of work or any saleable articles will be most acceptable and should be sent to Helena May Institute.

Coolies, not long ago, digging in Vavallam, a village near Madras, came upon a case about six feet in diameter and four feet in depth. On being opened, the case was found to contain the skeleton of a human being seated on a stone stool with several earthen vessels ranged round it. One vessel contained some powder supposed to be sandal.

A young Italian, well known in Cambridge for his personal beauty, had been asked to go to a dance with three or four Newnham girls. The party succeeded in getting a couple of horse-driven vehicles. The Italian, under graduate, and his friends arrived first. When the others arrived, one of them said to him: "Our rotten old horse wouldn't do anything more than walk." The young foreigner thought for a moment, and then said, quite solemnly: "Yes, we came faster. You see, we had twins."

OUR LOCAL POETS.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SINGAPORE BATHING FATALITY.

[China Mail Special]

SINGAPORE, March 5. Mrs. Gremminger, wife of Mr. Gremminger of Messrs. Sturzener and Company, was drowned in the swimming bath of the Swiss Club on Saturday.

UP COUNTRY NOTES.

[China Mail Correspondence]

April 2.

As a part of the general re-dealing of official positions in the administration of Kwangtung, the chief official here, General Li Kan-chen, leaves Shiu-chow to-morrow, for King-chow (Hainan). So far removed from the centre of political action, it is difficult to know the truth of the events that transpire at the centre: we can not always be very sure of impending events even closer at hand. Some matters, however, are clearly discernible now. The recent upheaval hereabouts (concerning which appear many exaggerated reports of fighting have reached Canton and Hongkong) has been part and parcel of a much wider scheme, wherein each of two parties has been trying to oust the other.

The net result, as far as Shiu-chow is concerned, is the change of officials. Li Kan-chen is going, and his office is being taken over by Sham Hung-yung. The latter official is reputed to have been formerly a robber-chief of no little importance hereabouts, so it is to be hoped that he will exert his local knowledge to extirpate the brigands, who form such a nuisance in this neighbourhood.

Incidentally, during the recent uncertainty, a foreigner here, being anxious to visit a part of the country-side which has been for months too unsafe to be attempted, made enquiries about present conditions and was informed: "Oh yes, you can go there without risk now: all the robbers there have been recruited to form the Shiu-chow police!"

The great effect upon Shiu-chow, will be the closing of the large military school established near the south gate. This, the pet institution of Li Kan-chen, has packed up its traps, and departs from Shiu-chow during the next two days. The school had attained a great reputation, and was informed: "Oh yes, you can go there without risk now: all the robbers there have been recruited to form the Shiu-chow police!"

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One of the worst features of the

present haphazard administration in China is that when a good official goes, unless his successor is equally good, the populace lose the benefits of foundation-work put in by the good official. It is deplorable to hope that Mr. Sham Hung-yung will not let go the commencement of public service that his enlightened predecessor in office has made.

THE LAST VOYAGE.

Inbound from Hongkong, heavy's my heart!

On the horizon the city's brisk mart, Wealth is upbuilding, the old ship must go.

Uneconomical—not worth a tow.

Following will represent the Club against the Navy, to-morrow at 5 p.m. at Happy Valley (last Match of the Season).—J. P. Jones, C. C. Hilding, W. W. Mackenzie, E. J. R. Mitchell (Capt.) Rev. E. W. E. Martin, B. C. Hale, R. A. Brand, L. L. Sim, W. H. Edmonds, A. K. Mackenzie, and J. V. Braga.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right in the past, you always will. Get a bottle of Chamomile oil, Bois, and see that your injury is dressed for immediate use. You can get nothing better, and it is good. Chamomile is a diuretic, a tonic, and a sedative.

For sale by all Chemists and Bootskeepers.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS SUCCESSFUL.

R. M. OMAR COLONY'S CHAMPION 220 YARDS SPRINTER.

Despite the threatening weather which prevailed all day yesterday, and the rain which came down at about 4 p.m., the annual athletic sports meeting of the Lusitano Recreation Club was successfully held at the Race Course. The ground was thronged with spectators an hour before the time scheduled for the opening event of the day—which was run off at 1.30 p.m. The sky cleared with the opening event, and the weather held good until the start of the half mile race for members of the Services. Then the rain began to come down pretty heavily and sent the spectators scurrying into the stands. After two events had been run, the weather again cleared, and held good for the rest of the events. So much interest was centred on the two-of-war which teams chosen from the married and single members of the Club, that despite the drizzling, many ladies ventured out of the stands to take part in the fun. The untied belt of the united.

Amongst those present throughout the meeting were—Senhor Antonio Luis Cerveira de Albuquerque e Castro, Consul-General for Portugal, Madame Luisa, Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Pazzoni, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. V. R. de Souza, Mr. J. M. Alves, and Mr. A. G. da Rocha.

All the events were very keenly contested, and some very good running and exciting finishes were witnessed, whilst the times made in a few of the events were only a fifth of a second more than the records. The event of the day was, of course, the 220 yards sprint for the Championship of the Colony, which attracted thirteen entries, including some soldiers, and representatives of the British and American navies. R. M. Omar who was in fine form, and had a very good start, won this event in grand style, from Ko Kin Fan, South China Athletic Club's representative, in the extra good time (considering the fact that the ground was by no means good after the rain) of 22.3/5 seconds, 1/5 of a second above the record of 22.2/5 seconds set up by Lt. Corp. Andrews of the "Buffys" in 1910. Rahmin, last year's champion, started very badly, and despite the fact that he ran strongly, was unable to catch up the leaders. He finished third. A list of the previous winner of this event is appended:

1907—H. L. O. Garrett ... 22 2/5 secs.
1908—H. L. O. Garrett ... 23 1/5
1909—Peter B. Fenwick 22 2/5
1910—Lt. Corp. Andrews 22 2/5
1911—J. F. Castro 25 4/5
1912—J. F. Castro 23 3/5
1913—J. F. Castro 24 3/5
1914—Private Burgess 23 1/5
1915—J. F. Castro 25
1916—J. F. Silva 23 2/5
1917—J. F. Silva 23 1/5
1918—A. Rahmin 25

The 100 yards sprint for the championship of the Club, was won by E. J. Prata in 10.3/5 seconds, 2/5 of a second above the record times 10.1/5 seconds made by J. F. Castro in 1910, and by J. F. Silva in 1916. Prata's time was considered very good on such a heavy track as was obtained yesterday.

The past winners of this Championship are as follows—
1910—J. F. Castro 10 1/5 secs.
1911—J. F. Castro 10 2/5
1912—J. F. Castro 10 4/5
1913—J. F. Castro 10 1/5
1914—J. F. Castro 10 4/5
1915—J. F. Castro 10 1/5
1916—J. F. Castro 10 4/5
1917—F. L. Silva 10 4/5
1918—F. A. Xavier 10 3/5

The 100 mile team race open to the members of four attracted four teams. Queen's College won this event in great style, thanks to Ko Kin Fan who beat Rahmin (I.R.C.) and J. Goldenberg (S.J.C.). In the first quarter, and gave his team such a lead in the race, challenged Francis Rodrigues, a "dark horse," surprised many by winning the quarter mile race, (open to members of the Portuguese community, for a cup presented by Mr. Montague Ede) from H. J. Prata, the hot favourite, in 57.3/5 seconds. The half mile race for members of the Portuguese community, was won for the second year in succession by F. E. Antonio, who made the distance in 2 min. 13.3/5 seconds; whilst that for the Services was won by Ralf of the Wiltshires, who made the distance in 2 min. 12.1/5 seconds. William of the Submarines was a close third.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results—
120 Yards Flat Race.—J. P. Rodrigues; 2, R. H. Carvalho. (Time: 12.1/5 secs.)

Boys' Race, 220 Yards.—1, T. Ahmed; 2, A. Silva; 3, J. Cotton.

Bicycle Race, 1 Mile.—1, F. X. Gomez; 2, A. M. Gomes.

40 Yards Flat Race, Challenge Cup.—1, F. Rodrigues; 2, H. J. Prata. (Time: 57.3/5 secs.)

Boys' Race, 120 Yards.—1, A. Ozorio; 2, R. Casalino; 3, B. Gomes.

Egg and Spoon Race.—1, F. L. Silva; 2, Mario Silva.

100 Yards Championship.—1, H. J. Prata; 2, P. M. Xavier. (Time: 10.3/5 secs.)

WALLA WALLA "double-crosses

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

THE CHINA MAIL.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

1 Reader's Service to the China Mail

DELAWARE WANTS NO WOMEN VOTERS.

NEW YORK, April 6.
The Delaware legislature has rejected woman suffrage.

U.S. TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Pres. Wilson in reply to an enquiry from the House of Representatives writes: "All American troops on the Rhine are subject only to orders by the President. Marshal Foch has no authority over them."

N. Y. HARBOUR STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 6.
A general harbour strike affecting all the railroad boats has been ordered. The men assert this will mean a stoppage of forty per cent. of the traffic.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, April 3.
At Dublin in the International Rugby series, France beat Ireland by 17 points to 7.

N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, April 6.
The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution opposing the employment of American ships on sixty routes from Germany formerly operated by the Hamburg-Amerika line.

IRISH IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Mr. Colby has issued a statement that the government deeply regrets that Irish women home-rulers demonstrated near the British embassy, and is considering measures more effectively to carry out the duty of hospitality to the representative of a friendly power. This statement was followed by the picketing of the embassy. A party of women held a six hour demonstration in the street where the embassy is situated, with a banner inscribed with denunciations of America's Irish policy.

AS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, April 3.
The question of the restoration of order in the Ruhr industrial region depends on the action of the Berlin government in despatching troops thither, about which there has apparently been some misunderstanding between Paris and Berlin. Mayer, the German chargé d'affaires at Paris, on April 2 handed a note to M. Millerand again requesting permission to reinforce the troops in Ruhr, simultaneously mentioning that four battalions of infantry and some batteries had entered the neutral zone on April 1, as the German authorities believed that France had agreed thereto. M. Millerand in reply demanded the recall of these troops, declaring that France would still consider the "occupation" of Frankfort, Darmstadt, and Hanau in the event of a German advance. Meanwhile a communiqué issued at Berlin on April 2 declares that the despatch of troops to Ruhr was inevitable, as lawlessness was unchecked and armed brigands were robbing the food supplies, and the local authorities were powerless to protect civilians. A resolution of the executive of the workers of Ruhr warns the Berlin Government that the general strike will be renewed if the troops advance.

NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

LONDON, April 3.
Sir Hamar Greenwood, interviewed, said: "Being a Canadian home ruler, and born in a home rule country, my appointment to the Irish secretaryship is a sign of the government's earnest desire to settle the Irish question along home rule lines once for all."

The government believes and all the cables already show that the choice of a Canadian was enthusiastically received in the empire. It will also be a sign to every American of the government's real desire to bring order and prosperity to Ireland." Sir H. Greenwood concluded by emphasizing his wish to see the Irish-question settled.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

MELBOURNE, March 31.
The Renown will call at Jervis Bay. The Prince is to visit Canberra on June 14.

Mr. Hughes, replying to representatives, hoped that within five years the building of the federal capital would be sufficiently advanced to enable parliament to meet at Canberra.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. SHELTON.

CAPTURED BY THIBETAN BANDITS.

After having perused the accounts of the friends of Dr. Shelton, the Missionary who was captured by bandits, the following sidelights on his adventures, as related by Dr. Shelton himself this morning to a *China Mail* reporter, will, on doubt, prove of interest.

The Doctor was in the hands of the bandits, in Yunnan Province, West China, for a total of 66 days. He states that the robber chief, Yang Tien-fu, had tried for 8 months, unsuccessfully, to obtain pardon for his crimes and restoration to his civil rights by the Provincial Governor. Yang sent his representations through Father Bailey, a Catholic priest who lived about two days' journey from the city of Yunnan-fu, the provincial capital, also through the French Consul, and, finding his pleas ignored by the Governor, made the threat, in the presence of Father Bailey, that he was going to catch some Europeans and hold them as hostages.

As the robber chief had spies everywhere, he was always in possession of information regarding the movements of any Europeans, and "so" knew where to lie in wait for Dr. Shelton's party as it proceeded from Batang, the station of Dr. Shelton on the Thibetan Border, to Yunnan-fu. The Missionary was travelling with his wife and two daughters to see them safely started for Hongkong and the United States.

After the capture of the Missionary, his wife and daughters being allowed to proceed to Yunnan-fu unharmed, he was carried about from place to place, through the mountains, as has already been related. The Doctor states that while he was in captivity he was treated "as well as" could be expected from a gang that was being hunted "like wild animals." In fact, he says he was treated as their guest.

While the Missionary was with the main body of the bandits, under the leadership of Yang, they robbed several people of their mables, and held up some unprotected villages and towns for ransom, the demands ranging in price from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for the release of the headman, who was always held as hostage until the money was paid. The Doctor states the robbers had more money than they knew what to do with, and that Yang, remarked to him one day, "What am I going to do with these? they are too heavy to carry around" displaying at the time 20 pieces of silver, each weighing 10 ounces.

After the Doctor was left, as dying, in a barn, with 4 men in charge, one of whom was Chinese, while the other three were mountain tribesmen who did not speak Chinese, he suffered terribly from the abscess on his neck, but recovered, to some extent, his strength, as he lay hidden in a straw in the barn roof in a native village. "That five days' rest," remarked Dr. Shelton, "was

my salvation." On the sixth day, the Chinaman who had been left in charge of the Missionary, came to where he was lying and said—"You are getting better and stronger, and I believe you are able to travel again. I am going to get away as you are a very dangerous man for us. If the authorities find out we have had you in charge here, we will be in very bad shape."

In the afternoon, the keeper left an old man in charge of the Missionary, to carry food and water to him. The Missionary noticed the old man, crying and asked him why. "Soldiers come," whispered the old fellow. "That's nothing to cry over," replied the Doctor. "I will be first one to cut off your head," wailed the old dabbler. "No," said the Doctor, "I will tell them you have been very good to me, bringing me food and water, etc." But the report of soldiers coming was untrue. The only arrival was that of a deputy detailed by the Magistrate of Wu Ting to investigate the raiding of a mission, the China Inland Mission, in which two British missionaries, Messrs. Metcalf and Gowman were captured, but who later made their escape from the hands of Yang. By a fortunate chance the deputy happened to search in the direction of the village where Dr. Shelton was concealed. The villagers fled upon the approach of the deputy and Dr. Shelton arose and under his care made for the next village, where they tried to fix up a chair to carry him on the long journey to Yunnan-fu. Unable to do this, they hauled him up the mountains by the aid of two ropes. The Doctor walked as best he could. He was dragged in this manner from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight, when he finally reached the China Inland Mission, the occupants of which, seeing the lights carried by the party, and thinking that the bandits had returned, fled, leaving one or two old persons behind. Presently, their alarms abated, the inhabitants came back. The Doctor arranged for a mule litter, and at 4 o'clock was on the road again. Arriving at Maigi, where there were soldiers and a telegraph station, the Missionary learned that Mr. Gowman had already escaped from the bandits and they telegraphed to Wu Ting where Doctor Osgood and rescue party were waiting. An escort of 200 soldiers was despatched, with Doctor Osgood in charge, to carry Messrs. Shelton and Gowman in. Dr. Shelton was, by this time, in miserable condition, caused by being carried about while suffering from an abscess on the neck, without medical attention. He lost 40 pounds while in captivity, and his appearance to-day is mute testimony of the hardships and misery he has been forced to endure.

The Doctor says, "Mr. Smith, of the *Chicago Tribune*, Mr. Thornton of Standard Oil Company, Doctor Osgood, the Wu Ting officials, and also the Chinese representatives who came out to meet me, with Mr. Thornton, were all very good to me, and did everything they could for my comfort."

The bandit did not cease his activities, after his prisoners escaped, from a city and made off with \$200,000 worth of loot, consisting mostly of gold, leaf and music. The Missionary states that the robber chief was a very bold customer and not afraid of the soldiers at all. The main body of his band consisted of about 300 men, but that figure by no means represents all of his followers, as he had smaller bands of 20 to 30 men, scattered about everywhere through the mountains. In addition, the robber chief claimed that he actually had twelve of his men in the capital buying ammunition, unknown of course to the authorities. The Missionary states that although he did not intend at first to return to America with his family, on account of his critical condition he is now compelled to do so. Owing to the delay caused by his captivity his family's passage has been forfeited and they will be forced to remain in Hongkong until the 15th of June when they have secured passage on a Japanese liner. The Doctor expects to lecture throughout the United States as he has done in the past, having spent nearly two years lecturing in America on his previous visit home. His experiences have, not daunted him, it seems, for he states that when he has recovered his health he will return at once his former station.

Dr. Shelton was born in Indianapolis in the year 1875, graduated from the Medical Department of Kentucky University, and in 1903 was sent to China for missionary duties and stationed on the Thibetan border. He says when he first came into the country the people were greatly afraid of foreigners but having lived for some ten odd years among them they have come to know white men a great deal better. One reason for the success of Dr. Shelton's mission has been the medical treatment given to the natives, which has always been appreciated. Before their coming there was no medical attention whatever, so that if a man was cut with a sword he either lay where he fell and got better, or else died. The hospital is a great influence. Mr. Ogden built up a school of 120 pupils. Mr. Macleod built up a Sunday School whose average attendance is about 200 and Dr. Hardin is in charge of the Hospital work at the border station of Batang. The Hospital

BIG HAUL OF CONTRABAND.

YAU-MATI POLICE'S FIND IN A JUNK.

A big haul of arms, ammunition, and opium, both prepared and raw, was effected by the Yau-mati Police on board a junk in Yau-mati Bay yesterday. Armed with a search warrant, Crown Sergeant Caygill and a party of searchers

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1915).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby Notified that Redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 20th March, 1920, will begin on the 12th April, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications and any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two nominal numbers any of the following groups, viz. 09, 11, 13, 25, 33, 41, 47, 53, 61, 67, 73, 90, 97, 99 are drawn bonds.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs.

Peking, 26th March, 1920.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHOW of VOILE AND NET DRESSES AND BLOUSES.

Sunshades in Georgette, Silk and Cretonne.

WARS come and go, peace dies and is born again, but always the one reality that can be close to as the Ideal—the Eternal Feminine—the centre, not of gravity, but of attraction, holding the secret of love and the charm of loveliness. Poets of all time and clime have hung round her the airy, fairy fabrics of imagination, and in these later years we have materialised these fancies into facts so that Woman can cloth herself and her daughters in garments whose use does not prevent them from being ornamental.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

SUPPLY YOU

WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD
CLASSICAL,
OPERATIC,
SONG, and DANCE.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY.

THE "COLUMBIA" SHOP.

15, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1332.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We will REMOVE our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Vœux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.) on the 1st April, 1920.

BREEZY GARAGE,

Phone. 2499.

Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manure. Try it.

Peapod Tooth Pasta, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Price lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

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MALT EXTRACT

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COD LIVER OIL

Is made from the finest

selected Barley and malted

with the greatest care

on the Company's own

premises by the most

scientific methods of

manufacture.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, Ltd.

EDINBURGH

11.00

3 lb. Jar

1.00

SOLE AGENTS

1.00

GARDNER, PRICE & COMPANY, LTD.

1.00

14, QUEEN'S ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH

Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Callings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m. From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

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SAILINGS

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Police Permit to leave the Colony are not required. Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Coor & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE"

Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about the April 29th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)Regular Services between
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA
FOR JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 25th April.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.
(TAIYO-KAIUN KAISHA)Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT CALCUTTA.
in conjunction with the
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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HAYANA MARU Tuesday, 4th May.

HAYRE MARU Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU Tuesday, 8th April.

PANAMA MARU Tuesday, 15th June.

SEATTLE MARU Middle of July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

BURMA MARU Wednesday, 14th April.

SIAM MARU End of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Thursday, 8th April.

SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 8th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

ARANA MARU (Call Shanghai) Thursday, 8th April.

AFROA MARU (Call Shanghai) Saturday, 2nd May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.E.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 11th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOSHU MARU Friday, 9th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA
SAMDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

HWAH TING Sailing on or about 17th April.

VICTORIA Sailing on or about 5th May.

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For Passage and Freight apply to—

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113 Connaught Road Central.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI SUNNING April 8, at Noon.
CHINFOO AND TIENTSIN KWEICHO April 9, at Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO YINGCHOW April 10, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK CHENOTO April 12, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO TAMILO April 15, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation on ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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"CITY OF SPOKANE" About April 24th.
"IONIUM" About May 24th.
"CROSSEYB" About June 2nd.

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("Calling at Shanghai and Kobe")
"COAXET" About April 23rd.
"WAHAN" About May 16th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
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S.S. "WINYAH"
About APRIL 8th
Via PANAMA.S.S. "WEST WIND"
About APRIL 17th
Via PANAMA.S.S. "DRYDEN"
About APRIL 17th
Via PANAMA.

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.
DUE INWARDS ABOUT SAILING FOR LOS ANGELES ABOUT
S.S. WEST HIKI April 16. S.S. WEST HIKI April 17.
S.S. VINITA May 16. S.S. VINITA May 17.
S.S. WEST NIARIVA June 15. S.S. WEST NIARIVA June 17.
S.S. WEST MONTOP July 15. S.S. WEST MONTOP July 17.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian overland points; no transhipment en route.

Shipside connection with the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

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BRANCH OFFICES—KOBE, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.HANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.
*PERSIA MARU 8,000 19th April.
KORMA MARU 10,000 3rd May.
TENYO MARU 22,000 27th May.
SHINTO MARU 22,000 23rd June.

From Kobe Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINAS, CHALAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Transit by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers tons Leave Hongkong.
KEIKO MARU 14,000 May 11th.
KYO MARU 17,500 July 13th.
ANTO MARU 18,500 Sept. 8th.

Transit by Pan-Pacific Route to San Francisco.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

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SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER

via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama.

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG DUE

HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia April 8 April 28

Empress of Russia May 8 May 24

Empress of Japan May 28 June 16

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Monteagle June 8 July 2

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 16

Monteagle Aug. 12 Sept. 5

Empress of Russia Aug. 28 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

PRELIMINARY WHITE-WASH.

This from the *Manchester Guardian*.—The India Office has taken the unusual course of publishing the defence of the Punjab Government before the Hunter Committee, which is investigating the unhappy occurrences in that province, has had time to complete its report. The defence is contained in a series of entirely anonymous "Report on the Punjab Disturbances" which we are informed were submitted to the Government of India on October 11, England on December 18. They are now published, we are assured, "without prejudice to the results of the Committee's labours," as though there were no prejudice in submitting the statement of one side without the other. The serious feature in these reports is that they have not a word of condemnation either for the action of General Dyer at Amritsar or for the bombing of crowds elsewhere. The attitude of the writers to the question of punishment may be gauged by the casual remark at one point that the "cases in which whipping was inflicted were usually serious." Usually! The pages of this report are disgusting with their record of whippings, and we can read in this sentence some hint of the temper of mind of some of those who inflicted them. The report, of course, insists on the dangers of the situation at Amritsar, but it only serves to make it clear that it was the arrest of Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. SATYAPAL that began the trouble. Upon that there followed a painfully familiar sequence of events. Crowds gathered and paraded the streets. One of them is stopped by troops, gets angry, and stones them. The troops reply with musketry, people are killed and wounded, and the crowd breaks out into savagery.

No one disputes that the subsequent outrages by the crowd called for the most stringent repression and the severest punishment. What we naturally look for is some explanation of the astonishing conduct of General Dyer three days later. But in essentials we learn no more than was known already. The report describes General Dyer's feelings. "He did not order the crowd to disperse, but proceeded to take action to disperse it at once by fire." Fire, it says definitely, was "directed on crowds, not on individuals," and to add to the horror was "redirected from time to time to where the crowds were thickest."

This cool calculation of the best method of increasing the slaughter is barely to be credited even on the evidence of an official admission. The report admits 290 deaths, but has not been able to establish that more than five of the dead were boys. The shooting is referred to as an "incident" and its effect is held up to admiration. It is not given to the reporter to forecast the reverberation of consequences through generations which will associate this horror with British rule. By its side the use of bombing aeroplanes at Gujerat seems almost tame. But what the employment of this arm in civil rioting may mean is illustrated by one incautious, or perhaps candid, passage. The aeroplanes were brought up against really dangerous crowds. One of them, however, dropped bombs, we are told, on a large party of people at a village, "no doubt believing them to be rioters." We are apparently to infer that this was simply a little mistake of a kind unavoidable from the air. The relatives of the woman and boy who were killed must console themselves, it would seem with the knowledge that the airmen meant well. Now the question underlying all these stories is simple but penetrating. Is this what British rule in India means? Do we propose to hold our position there not by wisdom, restraint, and a growing partnership of liberty, but by indiscriminate shootings and bombings? Is it to be the method of the Turk or of the older, yet not yet Passé, England? Of these questions the final verdict on the Punjab horrors will be the acid test.

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AND NERVES IN THE HEAD.
Courses of apparently "hysterical" deafness have been completely cured by taking EQUINUS IN THE MINERVA REMEDY. Price 4d per Box. Rookfield Free. "Orion" Co. Station Rd. Craydon, Eng. Any good class Druggist can obtain this remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from the post receipt.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1920.

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LINES**

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED

SEA, EGYPT, UROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (abov.)	Destination
"BANCA"	4,000	6th April at 4 p.m.	MARSELLA LONDON & A/wrps.
"KEIWA"	9,000	10th April	MARSELLA LONDON & A/wrps.
"DILWARA"	5,400	18th April	S'pore, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAB SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (abov.)	Destination
"MADRAS"	7,000	18th April	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (abov.)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,000	28th April	Sabah, Thursday Island
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th May	Orion, Townsville, British Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (abov.)	Destination
"NORE"	5,700	7th April D'light.	Shanghai and Kobe.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Calls Manila.
Calls at Antwerp.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their
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Passenger and Cabin rates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Measuring not more than 3 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.
KATORI MARU Tuesday, 13th April, at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU Wednesday, 14th April, at 11 a.m.
TOYOHASHI MARU (Calling Manila). Wednesday, 15th April, at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang,
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.
YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 18th April, at Noon.
TAMA MARU Friday, 30th April, at Noon.
HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore,
Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
DAKAR MARU Tuesday, 6th April.
TOYOKA MARU Middle of May.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo,
Suez and Port Said.
TOBA MARU Sunday, 11th April.
WAKASA MARU (Calling Genua). Beginning of May.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 19th May, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murano
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

GENOA MARU Monday, 18th April.

TSUYAMA MARU Middle of April.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

TONA MARU Tuesday, 6th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINZU MARU Wednesday, 7th April.

MIKIO MARU Saturday, 10th April.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Monday, 13th April.

JAPAN PORTS Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 17th April, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 24th April, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU Sunday, 18th April, at 11 a.m.

TOYOKA MARU Sunday, 11th April.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

1, YASUDA, Manza.

TELEGRAMS Nos. 102 & 222.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FOR FREIGHT APPLIED TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, etc.	Korea Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 3rd May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Puris Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 19th April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 18th May.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Columbia	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 21st April.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, etc.	Sile	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 8th May.
China	The Admirals Line	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	About 27th April.
City of Spokane	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 3rd April.
Arabian Gulf	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th April.
Port Moresby	Emperor of Asia	Emperor of Asia	On 18th April, still a.m.
Emperor of Asia	Canadian O.S. L.	Canadian O.S. L.	On 8th May.
Lucero	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	On 8th April.
Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	About 12th April.
Seiyo Maru	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	Butterfield & Swire or The Bank Line Ltd.	On 11th May.
Lucania	The Admirals Line	The Admirals Line	On 20th April.
Cuquet	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	About 23rd April.
Bolton Castle	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	Doddwell & Co. Ltd.	Beginning of May.
Aki Maru	P. & O. S.I. & A.L.	P. & O. S.I. & A.L.	On 1st April.
Yon	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 8th April.
Yingchow	Butterfield & Swire	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th April at 4 p.m.
Rancho Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th April.
Van Warwick	Java-China-Japan Lijn	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 8th April.
Amakusa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 9th April at 1 p.m.
Unzen Maru	Douglas Laprade & Co.	Douglas Laprade & Co.	On 10th May.
Yaching	The Bank Line Ltd.	The Bank Line Ltd.	On 14th April.
Kazambe	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th April.
Buina Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th April.
Yorobina Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th April.
Tagona Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 8th April.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	P. & O. S.I. & A.L.	P. & O. S.I. & A.L.	On 9th April.

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S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, MAY 10th.

S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14th.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

HONGKONG "GIRL SLAVES."

LONDON, April 1st. Colonel John Ward, in his question in the House of Commons regarding the sale of children referred to conditions in Hongkong and not in Shanghai. He drew attention to a statement in the "Hongkong Telegraph" that Chinese children were openly bought and sold in Hongkong. Colonel Amery, replying, emphasised that no form of slavery was enforced or legally recognised in Hongkong. If Chinaman liked to pay a sum to parents of a girl and adopt her, she could do anything that any other free citizen could do. There was no power or restraint over her person.

Colonel Ward suggested that was the theory rather than the practice.

Colonel Amery replied that was the point on which it was desired to have fuller information. If adopted children were unable to get away, then it certainly ought to be inquired into, though he was not quite sure that even in England adopted children could always get away when they liked. He agreed that if there was anything wrong the sooner it was dealt with the better.

RAISING FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

LONDON, April 1st. The Times seems doubtful if the recent decision of the British shipping lines serving the Far East to increase the export freights from the United Kingdom will be enforced, owing to the reduction in the price of bunker coal, and the fact that the Japanese Board of Trade has not signified its intention of approving the rise in rates. As regards the claim of the Far Eastern lines that their rates compare very favourably with those on the other routes, the Times instances the fact that while the highest rate on the measurement of cargo from the United Kingdom to Japan is \$8.00 per ton, the highest rate to the Mediterranean ports is \$12.50, and remarks that competition on the Japanese lines seems to exert considerable influence on the rates to the Far East.

FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S "EXHIBITION" MATCH.

NAVY DEFEAT KOWLOON.

The "Exhibition" match played yesterday attracted a moderate crowd and was unexciting. The Navy team was composed mainly of Ambrose men, with two from the Tamar and one from the Fame. Kowloon was not at full strength, missing Rasmussen, who broke his collar bone last week in a practice match, and Taylor, who was unable to get away owing to the strike at Kowloon docks.

In the first half, during which the play was of an indifferent nature, Jarvis scored for the Navy. Early in the second half Handford added to the Navy score. This was followed soon after by a goal for Kowloon, scored by Mitchell, who was one of the most prominent players on his side. Kowloon missed several chances of scoring, and the Navy won by the odd goal in three. Wheeler and White were others who rendered good service for Kowloon.

After the match Master Gunner May, a member of the League Management Committee, presented the Cup to Hayward, the Captain of the Navy team, and, in doing so, said that the Navy had had a record season, and that Hayward had not let the ball past him once in the League. Kowloon, also, had a successful season and he wished them better luck next year.

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THE King of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the chronic and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. J. TUTCHER.

The death occurred at 11.55 last night at his residence, 1, Peak Road, of Mr. W. J. Tucher, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department. The deceased gentleman was born in November 1867 and came to the Colony in December 1891 to take up the appointment of assistant Superintendent of the Department. During the succeeding years he was several times acting Superintendent, and he attained his present position in 1910.

The late Mr. Tucher was very well known throughout the Colony and organisers of social functions have time and again expressed their indebtedness to him for the loan of plants and invaluable assistance in the work of decoration.

He had been ill for some time, first contracting influenza which developed into pneumonia. From this he seemed to be recovering and on a time again went to his office, only to be taken sick and to collapse again. From then on his health has been fluctuating, but his friends were confident of improvement, as far as he went down to dinner. He was taken suddenly ill and though medical assistance was at once summoned it was of no avail.

As a Freemason, Mr. Tucher enjoyed the greatest confidence and popularity. He might be regarded as one of the most prominent members of the craft in the Colony. He was Senior Past Master of Zetland Lodge and Senior Past Principal of the Victoria Royal Arch Chapter, in addition to being Past Master in the Mark Degree. He was a prominent member of the Victoria Preceptor and of the Rose Croix and Knight Templar degrees. On the retirement of W. Bro. Donald MacDonald, he was appointed Deputy District Grand Master and ruled the lodges of the English Constitution pertaining to the District of Hongkong and South China during the recent absence from the Colony of Rt. Wor Bro. T. F. Hough.

He also held corresponding rank in the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Hongkong and South China. It is understood that Mr. Tucher had shortly have retired on pension.

The funeral takes place this evening, passing the Monument at 5.15.

them all for Sinn Feiners; there he stood alone against hundreds of his race. I recognised him as a poor half starved dwarfed specimen of humanity whom I used to know in days gone by. His father, mother, brothers and sisters, and all his relations were Sinn Feiners to a man (and woman) probably he was one himself, but when half "foo," 3 years before, the sight of a military band aroused a feeling in his soul and before he was sober he found himself duly enrolled in His Majesty's Army. For 3 years he fought and endured in Salonica, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt, hunger and thirst, dust and heat; but amongst his comrades in the great adventure he forgot all the pettiness of his Sinn Feiner upbringing, and as I found him in the streets of his native village, fighting his chums of earlier years, and refusing even to let his own father touch him, no Sinn Feiner would be allowed to contaminate him with as much as a touch. As I have in sight, the sight of another bit of Kraki caught his eye and he embraced me—and drunk as he was I felt proud of him and as I led him away to safer quarters he raised his voice repeatedly "To H—L with the Sinn Feiners and God save our Glorious King"—his choice of adjectives was superb.

Ah yes, my almost half starved and wholly diminutive drunk comrade, and the fact that after the murder of his man's residence, was so that all traces of their crime might be removed before the public could investigate." Just fancy 98 per cent. of the Sinn Feiners maintaining that the "Lusitania" was sunk by a British submarine "to give the Germans a bad name, while 100 per cent. swear that the "Leinster" (a ship that was sunk with 300 to 400 Irish passengers aboard), was deliberately done to get their revenge on the Irish for not joining the army." I have heard both these statements proclaimed in public meetings without a single dissentient voice; so much has ignorance, bigotry and fanatical hatred warped the Sinn Feiners imagination that it is a sheer impossibility for him to see or think upon right lines.

As an Irishman the problem of Ireland appeals, but in my mind's eye, arises a scene that may give solution. In 1918 when on leave in Ireland I had an experience that gave me a ray of hope. A crowd had gathered around a diminutive figure in the old familiar Khaki who was swearing volubly—cursing

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Stores.

LABOUR PRICES IN THE COLONY.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.
(By AN ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENT.)

This is no attempt to discuss the merits or the demerits of the strike, which is threatened by the mechanics at Hongkong. That is a quarrel chiefly between the mechanics' guild and the dock companies, although smaller employers of labour are also involved. We do not wish to prejudge the case in any way. It may be argued that on the whole the less said about it the better until the crisis becomes a threat to the prosperity of the Colony—which we hope will never happen. But the matter is, nevertheless, of great public interest.

SKILLED v. UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The great division in the labour world of to-day is between skilled and unskilled labour. In Hongkong we usually refer to unskilled labour as "coolie" labour. A maximum figure for that type of work seems to be a wage of ten dollars a month, although wages have been known in which eleven dollars a month have been paid to such unskilled labour as the leader in a four-coolie chair. Some of this class of labour is done by men who are quick and intelligent, but most of it is carried on by those who are very little better than beasts of burden. You have to study this type of labour closely in order to realise that the first, and almost the last thought is the struggle for existence. Their idea of pleasure is of a standard certainly not much higher than that of the animals. It is unpleasant to discuss the subject in detail. And it is only fair to say that there are exceptions. But, for that the struggle for existence is very hard in China. Many go under each year because they cannot obtain food and shelter.

The artisan in this Colony appears to have a varying reward. It seems that you can get a carpenter much cheaper than a mechanic. Of course the carpenter uses his native tools and the mechanic uses those introduced by Europeans. Probably there are available many more carpenters than mechanics. But as far as observation of local conditions can be trusted, it is possible to get a good worker as a carpenter at about eighteen dollars a month, while a worker in metal—either a fitter or a machinist—can obtain from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month. A really reliable leading hand or foreman—the "number one" of a large shop—probably receives as much as anything from a hundred dollars up to one hundred and fifty dollars a month.

When we come to consider other types of labour we are at once struck with the relatively high pay which is given to clerks. Of course bilingual clerks who are competent typists and short-hand writers are valuable; and no doubt the demand is greater than the supply. In this Colony as much as one one hundred and fifty dollars a month has been paid—possibly more—to a clerk who can write English, shorthand and use a typewriter machine. On the other hand there are clerks employed by Europeans only for typing purposes who receive about forty or fifty dollars a month. Such labour is usually dear in the end. It is exasperating.

COSTS IN NORTH CHINA.

It must be remembered that the cost of labour in China has risen very considerably during the last fifteen years. There are, many causes to account for this—revolutions and rise of world-prices are perhaps the chief. Just before the war the writer paid a visit to the Tongshan coal mines. The Chinese contractor paid his ordinary workman six Mexican dollars a month; more if they were skilled. There were good coal-cutters who received from ten to fourteen dollars a month. They worked an eight-hour shift, but many of them gladly worked a double shift of sixteen hours in order to obtain double pay.

It is, of course, impossible to give comparative figures of the increase of cost of living in China, although Europeans know that the cost has gone up, both in the North and in the South. Writing in 1914 Mr. Rowland R. Gibson, (formerly Chinese Inspector under the Tientsin Government and a Military Interpreter in the Chinese language) made this statement: "Fourteen or fifteen years ago one Mexican dollar would have purchased 1,000 eggs." In what European city could you purchase a dozen eggs for two pence half-penny; a goose for two shillings and a fowl for nine pence?" In actual fact an egg in England to-day costs five pence, but the egg in China has risen in sterling

value also. During a residence of less than ten years in the Far East the writer has noticed a general increase in the cost of native produce—not only eggs, but every article of food.

THE VALUE OF LABOUR.

During the last ten or fifteen years there has been developed a new service. We may call it, for want of a better title, the science of human efficiency. An employer of labour in the United States named Taylor was the first man to become famous in connection with it. He demonstrated that it was often more profitable to pay high wages than small wages. But, of course, he discovered that the men to whom he paid high wages earned more than the men they replaced. Taylor struck a resounding blow at one of the fallacies of the socialists. All men are decidedly not equal, nor should the rewards offered them for a day's work be the same. Taylor proved that if you can get efficient labour it is good policy to pay highly for it. But bluntly he demonstrated this fact which is now accepted in most parts of the English speaking world. It is cheaper to pay a good man two dollars a day than a lazy man one dollar a day for the same class of work.

Chinese labour is often excellent, but also it is often very much over-rated. Employers of labour in China who have had experience of English conditions find that, in ordinary engineering work, it is necessary to employ many more Chinese on the same class of work in Britain. These problems are, of course, complicated by climatic conditions. The average European does not work at the same pace in Hongkong as "at home"—at any rate not during the summer months. The general theory, however, is that you must employ three Chinese workmen on an engineering job for the one man employed in a British work shop. That may be an exaggeration. But it is quite certain that you must employ more men—even if not in the ratio of three to one.

Everybody, in theory at any rate, approves of "welfare work," but that is all a question of degree. The Chinese fitters in Hongkong are relatively quite well off. But the Chinese nature does not take kindly to the idea of hiring our labour. The Chinese is, beyond all else, an individualist. He likes to work for himself. There can be no doubt that the Chinese obtain hired labour at a much lower rate than it is possible for Europeans to secure it at. For that reason there is a great deal of sub-leasing of contracts. But for all that the Chinese fitter likes to have his own little place and so does the Chinese carpenter. Unfortunately for such hopes, this is the era of mass production. The small man in Britain is disappearing if he has not already disappeared altogether. Experience has proved that enormous economies are possible when there is mass production. The last home of the individualist, worker will possibly be China, but even that most conservative country will not be able to continue the system indefinitely. Certainly it is quite impossible to hold standard ships except in a large works. Therefore there must be some sort of organisation of such an industry. It is rather sad to see this effort at "collective bargaining" by the Chinese fitters. From their point of view it may seem intensely modern. But it is hard to alter human nature. And the one thing that has never yet succeeded in China is co-operation among the Chinese. They seem unable to produce leaders or to serve leaders loyally. That is the real Achilles' heel of this "guild" of mechanics. It will be of interest to see how long the strike lasts. But it is very unfortunate for our local prosperity that there is any strike at all.

MOVEMENTS OF STREAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kobe on the 4th April left there 5th April and is due at Yokohama on the 6th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Mopti for this port on the 1st March and is expected here on the 6th April.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Montevideo* arrived at Moji on the 6th April left there 8th April and is due at Kobe on the 7th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European Line) left London for this port on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd April and is expected here on the 11th April.

NOTICES.

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Z. 55. Celluloid Rims, Nickel Frame. A nice lightoggle. \$1.00 pair.

Z. 56. Celluloid Bins. Nickel Frame and Ear loops. Suitable for Ladies. \$1.00 pair.

K. 1. Celluloid frame and leather side shields. Useful for Motoring. \$1.50 pair.

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L. 50. A nice fittingoggle with leather side shields. Tape centre. \$1.50 pair.

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STYLE-COMFORT-QUALITY.

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DALTON MACHINE

ADDING, LISTING
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YANKEE FILMS THAT DISAGREE WITH JOHN BULL.

John Bull usually has a healthy digestion, but the American "movie" has, so to speak, stuck in his craw, and he is suffering from dyspepsia. American films are not difficult of digestion in themselves as a usual thing, but they have been displaying too much American patriotism, and John Bull is unable to see why he should continually have the Stars and Stripes flaunting in his face when he has his own Union Jack flapping in the breeze near by. He may grant you, with an ironical wave of his hand, that the Yanks did their part in war; but, as he'd do a little in that direction himself, he doesn't care to have his own valor flouted by too much stress on that of his cousin across the seas. What is good for domestic consumption is not always good for the foreign palate. For that reason European representatives of American film companies are sending home word to "can the patriotic stuff." There have been too many American flag-waving scenes for foreign markets. There is also in England a growing suspicion that the "dry" scenes form part of an insidious propaganda against the national beverages (tea not included), and John Bull is not yet ready to accept the word of "Pussyfoot" Johnson that what is, as we are assured, good for America will necessarily be good for the British Isles. The Briton is not yet ready to give up his "pub" and the satisfaction he can get from a glass of ale, stout, or porter. This is the burden of an article by Joseph W. Grigg, staff correspondent of *The World* (New York), who goes on to say:

There has been no diplomatic remonstrance from Great Britain, but American officials here have also given the hint that the "fade-out" might well be used on patriotic scenes in which the Stars and Stripes are heralded as the hope of mankind or where an American dough-boy is seen in single-handed and successful combat with the whole German Army.

From the American film-makers' standpoint, that is, from the standpoint of the foreign representatives of American films, it is bad business, even when Americans still have a film monopoly, to let all these home-productions come abroad with all their local appeals uncensored.

During the war there was some irritation before America came in, when films were shown depicting the profuse expenditure of dollars on what were then attainable things for Europeans. While London was being bombed its cinema audiences often watched the sea-nymphs disporting themselves at Palm Beach and on the California coast. But they were at least diversions. Then when America entered the war and some of the home-grown propaganda recruiting brands of films got over here they stimulated the war-weary British public, who in some instances, where films indicated an early arrival of the doughboys in Berlin, there were some sarcastic smiles.

The war over, this tide of war-brewed American films still continued to come—and some are now making a belated appearance—full of flag-waving and telling their British audiences that there is only one place in the world—the old U.S.A. Con-

sequently, some of the recent grumblers are still some shell-shocked Britons who are willing to believe that American films which depict American heroes and English villains are seen here as an insidious form of enemy propaganda. Lately, with so much attention being devoted to the question of liquor, come import here and the new drought in America, there have been suspicions that films with "dry" heroes are a part of an equally insidious "dry" propaganda.

But it is not this part of the filmster which is the immediate cause of distress to John Bull's film digestion. It is the constant exhibition in the 3,500 cinema palaces throughout the country of films containing scenes justly proper for American audiences, but hardly suited to a British audience.

No American who visits a British cinema can fail to mark the impatience when some of these super-patriotic scenes are shown.

"Sure, the Yanks won the war," says the ex-British Tommy to his neighbour, who smiles ironically.

A educated Englishman's point of view is: "How would you like to see the Union Jack continually waved before your American audiences?"

"I've just written a letter to the home office," said one of the American film representatives in London, "telling them to cut out the flag-waving incidents when shipping these films abroad. From a business standpoint it is bad; from an American standpoint it is bad. We ought not to give Europeans any excuse for saying we are working an insidious propaganda game. We would certainly kick it 90 per cent. of our films were British or Italian or French and had to see a lot of flag-waving by foreigners. The European has a legitimate kick. There is no question about it we've got the world market now, but it will go against us some day if we continue to display our patriotism to European audiences. They will yell for a lot of their own patriotism."

At the present time most Englishmen prefer an American film to one of their own because it is better produced, has more snap in it, and has a more thrilling plot. The industry in England is in its infancy. Some British producers stubbornly avoid American methods of production, while they know we have made revolutionaries strides in the last five years. They're only hurting their own chances of development. Others are frankly adopting American methods. Some day there will be plenty of British films looking for world markets, and if we rub foreign countries the wrong way when we've got a monopoly, then there will be trouble ahead, when fine films are produced in other countries. Let us keep the patriotic scenes for home-consumption and clip them out when the films come abroad."

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

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A educated Englishman's point of view is: "How would you like to see the Union Jack continually waved before your American audiences?"

"I've just written a letter to the home office," said one of the American film representatives in London, "telling them to cut out the flag-waving incidents when shipping these films abroad. From a business standpoint it is bad; from an American standpoint it is bad. We ought not to give Europeans any excuse for saying we are working an insidious propaganda game. We would certainly kick it 90 per cent. of our films were British or Italian or French and had to see a lot of flag-waving by foreigners. The European has a legitimate kick. There is no question about it we've got the world market now, but it will go against us some day if we continue to display our patriotism to European audiences. They will yell for a lot of their own patriotism."

At the present time most Englishmen prefer an American film to one of their own because it is better produced, has more snap in it, and has a more thrilling plot. The industry in England is in its infancy. Some British producers stubbornly avoid American methods of production, while they know we have made revolutionaries strides in the last five years. They're only hurting their own chances of development. Others are frankly adopting American methods. Some day there will be plenty of British films looking for world markets, and if we rub foreign countries the wrong way when we've got a monopoly, then there will be trouble ahead, when fine films are produced in other countries. Let us keep the patriotic scenes for home-consumption and clip them out when the films come abroad."

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's "Colic" and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storeshops.

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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION HONGKONG.

We handle all financial transactions incident to Foreign Trade.

Current Accounts kept in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

We offer to put Importers in touch with American Manufacturers and Exporters, through the use of the Special facilities of the Foreign Trade Bureau of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, which are placed at our disposal.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

OTHER BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI PEKING HANKOW TIENTSIN MANILA CANTON CHANGSHA

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, April 6, 1919.

On London
Bank, £.
On demand... 4/11
" 30 days sight... 4/11
" 4 months sight... 4/11
Credit 4 months sight... 4/11
Documentary 4 months sight 5/18

On Paris
On demand... 1475
On New York
On demand... 97
Credit 60 days sight... 99
In Bombay
Via... 207
On demand... 207
On London
On Singapore
On Manila
On Shanghai
On demand... 108
30 days sight (private paper) nom.
In Yokohama
On demand... 204
Gold Leaf, 100 lbs (per tael) 39
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 84 nom.
Silver (per oz.) 734

Hongkong 50 cents sub... 3/10x dir.
" 10... 3/10x dir.
" 4/5 dir... 4/5x dir.
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WEATHER REPORT.

April 6. 12h. 15m.—No return from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly at other stations on the China coast; it has decreased slightly over the Philippines. The aneroid remains stationary and has gained further intensity.

Fresh monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.93 inches. Total since January 1st, 5.38 inches, against an average of 6.98 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 7th.

1.—Hongkong to Cap. N.E. winds, strong, cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formerly Change! Northerly gale, moderating.

1.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

APRIL 6, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Bareometer at Sea Level.	Wind.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sakhalin	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ussuri	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	90.37	NE 65	61	89	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kuklung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sharp Pk.	7 a.	90.12	NE 45	88	89	ENE 1	1	—
Amoy	8 a.	90.07	NE 54	90	89	ENE 1	1	—
Swallow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taipei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keelung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macau	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wuchow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phuket	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. S. T. Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parri	6 a.	88.86	NE 56	86	86	ENE 2	0	—
Daguapo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lokaspit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surgo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leban	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 6, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

1. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

2. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

6. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c scattered cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, r equal rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility w dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui during the year 1909-10.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

April 7 to 13, 1920.

	HIGH WATER	LOW WATER	
Sec.	Time	Height	Mean
Min.			Time
12	12.45	1.0	12.00
13	12.45	1.0	12.00
14	12.45	1.0	12.00
15	12.45	1.0	12.00
16	12.45	1.0	12.00
17	12.45	1.0	12.00
18	12.45	1.0	12.00
19	12.45	1.0	12.00
20	12.45	1.0	12.00
21	12.45	1.0	12.00
22	12.45	1.0	12.00
23	12.45	1.0	12.00
24	12.45	1.0	12.00
25	12.45	1.0	12.00
26	12.45	1.0	12.00
27	12.45	1.0	12.00
28	12.45	1.0	12.00
29	12.45	1.0	12.00
30	12.45	1.0	12.00
31	12.45	1.0	12.00
1	12.45	1.0	12.00
2	12.45	1.0	12.00
3	12.45	1.0	12.00
4	12.45	1.0	12.00
5	12.45	1.0	12.00
6	12.45	1.0	12.00
7	12.45	1.0	12.00
8	12.45	1.0	12.00
9	12.45	1.0	12.00
10	12.45	1.0	12.00
11	12.45	1.0	12.00
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30	12.45	1.0	12.00
31	12.45	1.0	12.00
1	12.45	1.0	12.00
2	12.45	1.0	12.00
3	12.45	1.0	12.00
4	12.45	1.0	12.00
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6	12.45	1.0	12.00
7	12.45	1.0	12.00
8	12.45	1.0	12.00
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